

CIFR SYMPOSIUM & WORKSHOPS

Competition Law and Policy in Australia – the next two decades

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- Hot spots in Part IV include:
 - complexity
 - 'understanding', 'commitment' and information exchange
 - 'cartel provision' purpose & purpose/effect conditions
 - 'cartel provision' competition condition
 - joint ventures and other collaborative activities
 - supply agreements between competitors
 - intellectual property exemptions
 - authorisation and alternatives to authorisation
- Are key issues resolved by Draft Report?



Complexity:

- Part IV Div 1 (cartel conduct) 'twenty page long labyrinth' of 'byzantine complexity' that hinders workable interpretation and application by citizens, businesses, lawyers, regulators and judges
- Part IV Div1A (information disclosure) 10 pages of convolutions

- Simplify CCA remove overly-specified & redundant provisions (p 39)
- Cartel prohibitions should be simplified (pp 41, 222) see simpler model in Commerce (Cartels and Other Matters) Amendments Bill 2014 (NZ)
- Repeal Div 1A (p 230)
- Repeal s 45(2) prohibitions against exclusionary provisions (p 41)
- Obscurity remains about role of principles-based drafting and future of various dud CCA concepts (eg 'purpose of a provision')



- 'Understanding', 'commitment' and information exchange:
 - 'Understanding' in ss 44ZZRF, 44ZZRG, 44ZZRJ, 44ZZRK & s 45 requires element of 'commitment' – difficult to prove and subject to evasion
 - Part IV Div 1A prohibitions apply to unilateral disclosure of competitively sensitive information, but:
 - ∞ currently apply only to banking sector
 - ∞ exceptions leave some room for evasion

- Repeal Part IV Div 1A (p 230)
- Expand s 45 to cover 'concerted practice' 'a regular and deliberate activity undertaken by two or more firms' (p 230)
- Unsatisfactory treatment of 'concerted practice':
 - ∞ needs better definition
 - should apply to per se civil liability for cartel conduct (ie not merely to s 45).



- 'Cartel provision' purpose & purpose/effect conditions:
 - Concepts of price fixing, reduction of output, allocation of customers and bid rigging are uncertain in some significant & avoidable respects
 - Restriction on acquisition is not covered by s 44ZZRD (cf ss 4D, 45(2))
 - Concept of 'purpose of a provision' is unsatisfactory in several ways
 - Main problem is overreach of s 44ZZRD(3)

- Commends proposed NZ approach partly addresses 1st two problems
- Does not address 3rd problem 'purpose of a provision'
- Less overreach via proposed new exceptions (for jvs, supply agreements between competitors, block exemptions)
- ➤ DR skates lightly over s 44ZZRD(2)(3):
 - ∞ not a 'root and branch' review of s 44ZZRD (2)(3)
 - ∞ no consideration of possible rule of reason or efficiencies exemption/defence



- 'Cartel provision' competition condition:
 - 'Likely' competitor test in s 44ZZRD(4) too wide Norcast v Bradken (possibility (other than a remote possibility) that parties are or would be in competition with each other)
 - Absurdly complex drafting
- Draft Report:
 - 'Likely' should be redefined as meaning 'more likely that not' (p 223)
 - Complex drafting addressed to some extent by comparing simpler proposed NZ approach (p 222)
 - ➤ Focus on 'likely' only in s 44ZZRD(4) does not address similar problem of over-breadth in other parts of s 44ZZRD (eg likelihood of controlling a price under s 44ZZRD(2))



- Joint ventures and other collaborative activities:
 - Present exceptions are ill-defined and suffer from undue restriction (eg the contract requirement in ss 44ZZRO, 44ZZRP), uncertainty (eg the meaning of 'joint venture', 'purposes of a provision') and complexity

- General plea for simplification (p 39)
- Current joint venture exceptions are too narrow (p 224)
- Repeal joint venture defence under s 76C (p 41, by clear implication)
- Proposed NZ collaborative activity exemption 'may be too broad' (p 224)
- Unhelpful in several key respects:
 - no attempt to indicate/define what types of collaborative ventures should qualify

 - ∞ no explanation why NZ collaborative activity exemption 'may be too broad' –
 extensive consultation in NZ and A1 Commerce Commission draft guidelines



- Supply agreements between competitors:
 - Supply agreements between competitors are prevalent and typically are procompetitive but can be cartel offence or civil wrong unless authorised:
 - ∞ can be caught by s 44ZZRD(2)(3)
 - may not be excluded by competition condition under s 44ZZRD(4)
 - ∞ often not saved from per se liability by s 44ZZRS exclusive dealing carve-out

- Exempt per se liability trading restrictions imposed by one firm on another in connection with the supply or acquisition of goods or services (p 225)
- Mention of proposed NZ vertical supply exemption (p 224)
- OK at high level, but:
 - unhelpful failure to endorse or reject NZ model
 - no attempt to discuss implications in ACCC v Flight Centre or ACCC v ANZ



- Intellectual property exemptions:
 - Exemptions of IP licensing conditions under s 51(3) are subject to uncertain test that condition must 'relate to' protected subject matter
 - Anti-competitive cross-licensing by competitors can be exempt under s
 51(3) from cartel prohibitions and even s 45(2) SLC prohibitions

- Repeal s 51(3) but exempt IP licences from cartel prohibitions (p 87)
- Resolves 2 problems above SLC prohibitions under s 45 or s 47 apply, 'relates to' test no longer applies
- Unpersuasive and unsatisfactory:
 - inconsistent with US and EU law that exempts the exercise of an IP right in order to get the benefit of the IP protection conferred by statute
 - ∞ far too much weight put on vague SLC test and costly/bureacratic authorisation to exclude efficient IP licensing restrictions from liability



- Authorisation and alternatives:
 - Authorisation is costly and bureaucratic and test is limited to overriding public benefit – absence of SLC is insufficient
 - No efficiencies exemption/defence, unlike US and EU
 - No block exemptions contrast block exemptions under EU Art 101(3)
- Draft Report:
 - Extend authorisation to absence of SLC (p 249)
 - Introduce block exemptions 'safe harbours' for business, reducing compliance costs and increasing certainty (p 252)
 - Surprising failure to address rule of reason or efficiencies exemption/defence:
 - ∞ not a 'root and branch' review unless this is considered
 - needed as complement to other exemptions and as alternative to authorisation
 - ∞ to say that such an exception or defence is not justiciable would be unpersuasive and inconsistent with US and EU law and extensive experience



Conclusions:

- Many useful recommendations in DR after many submissions
- Some significant issues have not been adequately resolved
- Some recommendations are problematic
- Recent second round of submissions likely to assist
- Will the future be tense?

 - much will depend on extent of take-up by Government, Treasury, the States and the proposed expert legal panel redrafting the CCA
 - proclivity for tinkering with Part IV of CCA over past decade may continue
 - ∞ will the implementation process be transparent?

Questions





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